

# IS MILLARD FILLMORE AN ABOLITIONIST?

We think that the true solution of this question is a matter of the first importance to the people of the South to keep on saying it. It before, but—

It is a grave and important matter with the South, to be made fully acquainted with the principles of a man who is aspiring to the second political office in the republic, on the subject of slavery.

IS MILLARD FILLMORE AN ABOLITIONIST?

AND IF HE IS, WILL THE PEOPLE OF NORTH-CAROLINA CONTRIBUTE BY THEIR VOTES TO MAKE HIM VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES?

Whigs of North Carolina, we appeal to you—we ask you—if you will permit yourselves to be trepanned into the support of a man who is your deadly enemy on a question of such vital importance to you as slave-owners—as citizens of a slaveholding State—as that of slavery—by the press and leaders who are only blinding you to your true interests. We assert that your leaders and papers are blinding you to the true character of Millard Fillmore. We assert that he is an abolitionist. We produce the proofs, and ask you if your papers are pursuing a fair and honest course in keeping these proofs from you? Will the whig papers of North Carolina dare to publish Millard Fillmore's votes on the Atherton resolutions, when he voted throughout against the South, and with such abolitionists as John Q. Adams, Joshua R. Giddings, Peck, Parmenter, &c.? No, they will not. We charge them with concealing the truth from you. But with the help of Heaven, and a willing mind, we shall do our duty in informing the people of North Carolina on this point. It shall not be our fault if they do not know with reasonable certainty that Millard Fillmore, the federal candidate for the Vice Presidency, is an abolitionist.—This week we present the readers of the Journal with a document which brings the charge of abolitionism home to Mr. Fillmore beyond the possibility of escape. We will see if the federal papers of North Carolina will have the candor to give it a place in their columns. We call upon the people of North Carolina—whigs as well as democrats—to look to this matter well and carefully. We beseech them, if they value their inestimable rights, to pause and consider the vastness of the stake at issue, before casting their votes for an ABOLITIONIST to fill an office of such extraordinary importance at the present moment. Will they—can they—even the most rabid whigs in North Carolina—find it in their consciences to aid in placing in the Vice Presidential chair, at this crisis, a man who, as a matter of course, will sacrifice their interests and their honor? This is the question; and it is much better to look at it in all its aspects now, than at some future time, when too late.

As early as 1838, Millard Fillmore approves of all the most obnoxious of the doctrines of the abolitionists!!! Then he went for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia!! Then he went for Congress exercising all its powers to prevent the citizens of one slave State from carrying his slaves into another slave State!! In 1838 Mr. Fillmore was opposed to the annexation of Texas, so long as slaves are held therein!! And this is the man, fellow-citizens of the South, that the whig leaders call upon you to support!! Will you do it? Can you, with clear consciences, do it? No, you will spurn him as he deserves to be spurned.

But we will not longer detain the reader from the document. It is plain and needs no lengthened comments of ours to ensure its careful perusal. We only beg that the reader, whether whig or democrat, so soon as he has read it, will ask himself this simple question: IS MILLARD FILLMORE AN ABOLITIONIST? We are sure that the answer must be, Yes, he is, and that of the RANKEST KIND!

BUFFALO, August 28, 1848.

To the Editor of the Journal:

DEAR SIR: In 1838 Mr. Fillmore was the whig candidate for Congress in this district; and, as such, was addressed by a committee of the anti-slavery society of this county. I send you a copy of his letter in reply, which was published in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, October 30, 1838. I think in it Mr. F. distinctly defines his position, and he has not changed in the least from what he then was.

The publication of this letter may be useful; at any rate, the country through it can become possessed of Mr. F.'s views.

Very truly, your obedient servant.

BUFFALO, Oct. 17, 1838.

SIR: Your communication of the 15th instant, as chairman of a committee appointed by "The Anti-Slavery Society of the County of Erie," has just come to hand. You solicit my answer to the following questions:

1st. Do you believe that petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery and the slave-trade ought to be received, read, and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people?

2d. Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein?

3d. Are you in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses, to abolish the internal slave-trade between the States?

4th. Are you in favor of immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?

I am much engaged, and have no time to enter into an argument, or to explain at length my reasons for my opinion. I shall therefore content myself, for the present, by answering ALL your interrogatories in the AFFIRMATIVE, and leave for some future occasion a more extended discussion on the subject.

I would, however, take this occasion to say, that in thus frankly giving my opinion, I would not desire to have it understood in the nature of a pledge. At the same time that I seek no disguise, but freely give my sentiments on any subject of interest to those for whose suffrages I am a candidate, I am opposed to give any pledge that shall deprive me hereafter of all discretionary power. My own character must be the guaranty for the general correctness of my legislative deportment. On every important subject I am bound to deliberate before I act, and especially as a legislator—to possess myself of all the information, and listen to every argument that can be adduced by my associates, before I give a final vote. If I stand pledged to a particular course of action, I cease to be a responsible agent, but become a mere machine, should subsequent events show beyond all doubt that the course I had become pledged to pursue was ruinous to my constituents and disagreeable to myself, I have no alternative, no opportunity for repentance, and there is no power to absolve me from my obligation. Hence the impropriety of saying absurdity, in my view, of giving a pledge.

I am aware that you have not asked any pledge, and I believe I know your sound judgment and good sense will not think you desire any such pledge, but I feel it my duty to prevent any misrepresentation on the part of others. And I have felt it my duty to say thus much on this subject.

I am, respectfully, your most obedient servant.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

W. MILLS, Esq., chairman.

Gen. Lane has accepted the appointment of Governor of Oregon, and is to start for that distant region in a few days.

# ON SLOW COUNTY.

Political Discussion at Jacksonville.

One of the proprietors of the Journal was present at Jacksonville, Onslow County, on Monday last, during a political discussion that took place there between Messrs. Davis of New Hanover, and Washington of Craven, Whig Electors in their respective Districts, on the part of the Whigs, & Messrs. G. S. Stevenson, Democratic Elector for the fourth District, and Edward Cantwell, of Wilmington, on the part of the Democrats. The Taylorites of Onslow, from all that we could gather, were by no means very "jubilant," as our neighbor of the Chronicle would say, after the termination of the day's discussion. We don't think General Taylor was much benefited by that day's work. Their big guns, Davis and Washington, were, it seems, completely silenced on this occasion, by two comparatively young and obscure, but zealous Republicans.

Mr. Davis, "the banner man," as he styles himself, led off with one of his usual efforts, and by the way, it seemed mightily like "cold victuals," as it was rather a repetition of the talk of last Wednesday night, at the Masonic Hall, before the "Rough and Ready Club," with the disadvantage of having had time to cool off. Mr. D. stated the difference between the parties to consist in the one having adopted a creed of political principles, while the other recognized no necessity for such an instrument. That on the contrary, the course of the Democrats on the Oregon question, showed its absurdity; that it was attended with the manifest disadvantage of cutting off from the party all who would not mount the platform; that the tendency of such a measure was to create in every town, hamlet, and community, a little clique, and to organize a general one at Baltimore, whose will, and not that of the people, would regulate the standard of political faith, without regard to any circumstances. He contended that it was just as absurd to suppose a farmer capable of fixing with entire accuracy the dates upon which he should regularly, in each year, plant, water, and reap his crop. &c. He complained of Gen. Cass's inconsistency on the Wilmot Proviso question. He had evaded the question. Gen. Taylor was a Southerner and a large slaveholder. He was identified in feeling, and position, with us. He was also an honest man and an incorruptible patriot, whom we could safely trust. There was a great deal of corruption at Washington. The Government had degenerated into the mere creature of a Convention. Conventions were sometimes very unfairly managed. No law could now be made without the consent of the President.—He was, in fact, King. Gen'l Taylor would remedy all this. He will show these Conventions of scheming politicians that their reign is over. He will bow alone to the will of a majority of the people. (Mr. D. did say something about Mr. Fillmore about this time, as we are positively assured, but our attention was called off by two more new subscribers, who said they would pay in advance.) We think, however, Mr. D. said that Mr. F. was falsely represented to be an Abolitionist, and told the people that he was, on the contrary, a very respectable, influential, and wealthy individual, of perfectly unexceptionable moral character, qualifications, &c. (In other words, we suppose, very harmless, good natured, &c.) When Mr. Davis concluded, Mr. Stevenson rose to reply, and for about an hour enchained his audience with a masterly and able review of the prominent features of the Democratic faith. He stated that the party whose organ he was, had, many years since, laid down certain principles as essential to the well-being and proper administration of the government, and he enumerated them in detail, glancing at the most prominent characteristics of each in passing. Mr. S. dwelt particularly on the Tariff—the Bank—the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands—the Wilmot Proviso—the War—and the Internal Improvement questions. On each of these questions he announced distinctly and fearlessly the position of Gen'l Cass, and the opinions of the Democratic party. He asked the people to take notice that the Democratic party had no opinions to conceal or dissemble. Their principles had been tested during the administration of Mr. Polk, and had been triumphantly vindicated. Mr. Cass, he said, was pledged against the Wilmot Proviso, and he was pledged in favor of the present Tariff. He would disapprove of any attempt to revive the monster Bank. He was a man of undoubted abilities and statesmanship. His name had been identified with the history of the country—and his votes and opinions upon every leading measure were in possession of the public. Upon these votes and opinions, expressed in the face of the nation, he was perfectly willing to be judged. Gen'l Butler had also been identified, during his whole life, with the same party. He was also of unquestionable abilities, and of high character for statesmanship and virtue. Mr. S. then passed into an examination of the past history of the Whig party, which, for pungency, wit, and skillful satire, was the very best thing of the season. He sketched, with marked effect, the campaign of 1840, and electrified his audience with numerous happy analogies between the biped and quadruped species of Coons, which elicited loud applause.

Mr. Washington, yclept the "Joke Candidate," next took the stand, and opening, with admirable address, in a series of the most amusing anecdotes of the last Presidential campaign, diverted the attention of his audience from the issues offered by Mr. Stevenson. He regarded Gen'l Taylor as the candidate not so much of the Whig party as of the people.—Gen'l Taylor was an honest man and a good soldier. He was perfectly satisfied to take him on trust. We were pleased to see that the Whig Elector for the 4th District took strong ground in favor of the war with Mexico. He said that he did think the war unnecessary and unjust, but after he had gotten into it he was for his country—his country right or wrong—and never would he have sanctioned any measure which would weaken the hands of the Executive or the brave men who perilled all in defence of their country's rights and honor. Mr. W. paid an eloquent and feeling tribute to the military prowess of the country from the time when, over the snows of the North their march could be traced by their bloody footprints, to the day when, under the lead of Rough and Ready, they stormed the heights of Monterey.

Mr. Cantwell spoke until nearly dark. He would not attempt to wrest from his antagonist the character to which he had shown him-

self entitled by so overflowing a stream of political anecdotes. He contended himself with defending the necessity of a political platform or creed. In Governments purely arbitrary, the will of the sovereign was the law, and the only standard for political conduct. "The necessity of a declaration of principles resulted from the popular character of our Government. Office-holders were the trustees of the popular sovereignty, and to promote a correct and intelligent selection, it should be first ascertained whether their views were in conformity with the wishes of the people. The satisfactory discharge of their duties was only to be secured by proper pledges. The principles of Government and the mode in which its powers should be exercised, were capable of being reduced to terms comprehensive enough to embrace every contingency. In a country like ours the rulers should be chosen altogether with reference to their opinions upon questions of public policy. The election of Taylor, who had refused to declare his opinions, would be wholly destructive of these great ends. The veto power was vested in the President as a co-ordinate branch of the Government, for great conservative purposes, and should be maintained in its present vigor, particularly as it had not yet been satisfactorily shown to have been once abused. It was the safety of the South. He instanced the various cases in which the veto power had been exercised, in all of which the Executive had been sustained by the people. The position of General Taylor, in his Allison letter, was at war with the constitution, and inconsistent with the duties of the Executive office. The constitution was a complicated instrument, and required not only virtue, but an unusual intelligence. Gen. Taylor's claims were grounded altogether upon his military successes, and these formed not only an unfair, but a very dangerous test of his capacity. He thanked Mr. W. for the candor with which he had acknowledged the duties of the citizen in time of war. He remembered the effect produced by the speeches of prominent Whigs upon the Mexicans; and how industriously they were circulated, and how powerfully they contributed to the prolongation of the war. Mr. Polk's administration was one of the most successful and brilliant in history. He reviewed the chief measures of the last four years, and showed their effect in the increased prosperity of the country. Mr. Polk had departed, it was said, from the "Platform," on the Oregon question; but this was not so, he (Mr. C.) maintained—even if it was true he was justified in doing so by the wishes of the people themselves and high views of public expediency. Mr. Polk's opinions were still the same upon this as upon all other questions—an opinion which was shared by a large number—but compromise was necessary for the preservation of interests equally important.

We are pleased to bear testimony that the discussion, throughout, was characterized by courtesy; and though for the expression made use of by some one at the time, that "Davis brought out the Coon, Stevenson tread him, Washington smoothed down the fur, and Cantwell skinned him;" it would seem that the discussion was close and spirited, the gentlemen parted on the best terms.

MORE FILLMOREISM.—In corroboration of our charge that the Federal candidate for the Vice Presidency is an enemy to the South on the slavery question, and of the importance of that office being filled at this peculiar juncture by a man sound in all his views on this question, we present the following extract from a Whig paper of the State of New York, published, if we are not mistaken, in the district formerly represented in the House of Representatives by Millard Fillmore. The paragraph is taken from the Watertown Journal, and if it does not bring the charge home to Fillmore, then we are no judge. Read it, Whigs of North Carolina, and see if you can support such a man:—

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—The Senate is equally divided between the representatives of free and slave States. Upon the question of free territory, if all the Senators vote in accordance with the supposed views of their localities, there will be a tie vote in the Senate. If the Locofoco candidate succeeds, he, as chairman of that body, will decide the question against freedom; if Mr. Fillmore succeeds, he will throw the effectual weight of his name and influence in favor of freedom. At this juncture the importance of the Vice Presidency is equal to, or greater than that of the Presidency itself. Let the people reflect upon the fact, that if Taylor and Fillmore should be defeated, Cass and Butler must succeed.

(35—We published in our last a short account of the indignation meeting held by the old Clay Whigs of Albany, on learning that Gen. Taylor had accepted a nomination from the Democrats of South Carolina, in connection with the name of Gen. Butler, the Democratic nominee for the Vice Presidency. This meeting was held on Saturday night the 27th, and adjourned over to Monday evening the 29th ultimo. The meeting on Monday night cooled off the excitement considerably. Thomas Butler King, of Georgia, was there, and assured the friends of Fillmore that the Whigs of the South would vote for him; that there was no disposition to give him the cold shoulder. The Evening Journal, whose Editors had been mainly instrumental in getting up the first meeting, came out with a long article, in which they endeavor to undo the mischief done to Gen. Taylor's prospects by that move. They say, however, that the idea to which they so fondly cling, that Gen. Taylor regarded himself as the representative of the Whig National Convention, must be relinquished. The whole matter of his correspondence with William Bull Pringle, Chairman of the Charleston Taylor meeting, was referred to the State Convention, which is to meet on the 14th instant, for the purpose of appointing a Presidential Electoral ticket. There is no telling how this move may end. One thing is certain, that, as the Journal of Commerce, a strong Taylor paper, observes, anything the Albany Whigs may now do will not repair the mischief done to the Taylor cause in New York.

TAYLOR PROVISIO.—We submit the vote in the U. S. Senate on inserting the Wilmot Proviso in the Oregon bill. It will be seen that every Northern Senator, and two Locofoco Senators from slave States, (BENTON and HOUSTON) voted for the Proviso.

We clip the above from the "North State Whig," printed in Washington, Beaufort County. Surely the Editor of the Whig must make quite a liberal calculation upon the ignorance of his readers, in penning such a paragraph as this. Does he not know that there was no motion made during the late session of the Senate to insert the Wilmot Proviso, or any other Proviso with regard to slavery, into the Oregon bill? He ought to know it, and still he makes the above statement!

# ANOTHER GLIMPSE AT GENERAL TAYLOR'S "NORTHERN FACE."

The following extracts are clipped from a letter written by Senator Corwin to J. M. Clements, of Indiana, and which letter is now being published in all the Whig papers in Ohio, for the purpose of convincing the "Free Soil" Whigs that General Taylor is with them on the slavery question. Corwin is himself stumping Ohio for Taylor and Fillmore, and is, as every one knows, a rank Abolitionist. If Gen. Taylor be really with the South on this great question, and if he have one spark of that sturdy honesty and independence for which his friends in these diggings claim so much credit for him—is it not incumbent upon him to undeceive these Northern Free Soil friends of his. Is he acting in that high-minded honorable manner which should govern a candidate for the Presidency, in permitting himself to be run in the North as the friend of the North on the slavery question, and in the South as the friend of the South on this same question. Mr. Corwin says:—

I know the non-slaveholding States object to Gen. Taylor, that he lives in a slave State and owns slaves. Did not Mr. Clay live in a slave State? Does he not now? Was not Mr. Clay a slaveholder? Yet we were proud to vote for him, and I would now do more and sacrifice more to place him in the Executive chair than I would for any man in America. And would you doubt that the purest and best men in the free States. Thus, this objection is not insuperable, as we have seen.

The non-slaveholding States should ask this question: "Will the man proposed, (whether he live in a free or slave State,) use his power for the extension of slavery to territory, where it does not now exist? On this point, what is General Taylor's power? No more, I answer, than yours, unless he should exert it through his veto. Will he do this? I answer, according to his pledges, he cannot. He has said in his letter to Capt. Allison—"The personal opinions of the individual who may occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy, nor ought his objections to be interposed, where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of the government, and acquiesced in by the people."

If slavery is extended any where in territory, it must be done by act of Congress. Is it not a question of "domestic policy"? Clearly it is. Has it not been settled that Congress has the constitutional power to prohibit slavery? The Missouri Compromise and various other similar extensions of the power by Congress, recognized by the department of the government, answer this question in the affirmative. And all know that it has been acquiesced in by the people. Thus, then, it is clear that the people, if they wish to restrict slavery to its present limits, have only to elect the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power.

MR. WEBSTER—GENERAL TAYLOR.—The "God-like Daniel," alias "Black Dan," has been making a great speech at Marshfield. He did that thing on Friday last. Our limits will not, of course, permit us to give it more than a passing notice. The burden of his speech was evidently to bring back to the fold the "faithful," who are going after strange Gods, such as Van Buren and Adams. Mr. Webster took occasion distinctly to state that he supported Gen. Taylor because he was convinced that he (Gen. Taylor) was opposed to the extension of slavery. Mr. Webster put all the vast powers of his eloquence into requisition to induce the Whigs of New England to vote for "Old Zack." So Daniel Webster endorses Gen. Taylor as a Whig after his own heart, and urges the anti-slavery men of the North to support him, because, by doing so, they will be acting most politically for obtaining their peculiar views! And this is the candidate that is, here in North Carolina, held up as the champion of the South, par excellence!

STILL LATER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.—A correspondent of the Mobile Herald, (whig) writing from Passagoula, under date August 19th, gives an account of an interview with the old gentleman, from which we clip the following morsel:—

Speaking of the "free soil" movement in the North, he expressed fears that it would be the absorbing question in the present canvass, and engross all other questions. He said that he considered the "Missouri Compromise" a fair and liberal line for settling the slave question, and he was willing to see it adopted. He did not hesitate to pronounce slavery an evil, and blighting in its effects upon the agricultural and commercial prosperity of the South.—To this he attributed the decay of Virginia; and he thought it would extend to other slave States.

Now this may do very well for a candidate that is run at the North on the ground that he will not oppose any measure for the prohibition of slavery in New Mexico and California, but we think it will sound strangely, just now, in the ears of Southern slaveholders.

(35—We find in the Federal paper published at Salisbury, an article in which David S. Reid is charged with being a "Wilmot Provisoist." Do the Editors of that paper possess no remnant of truth, fairness, or sense about them? It is absolutely untrue that David S. Reid ever voted for the Wilmot Proviso. The Oregon Bill, as it passed the House of Representatives twice whilst Mr. Reid was there, did contain the ordinance of 1787, as applied to that territory, and was voted for by Southern men of both parties. It never did, nor does it now, contain the Wilmot Proviso.

MOVEMENT OF THE CLAY WHIGS.—The New York Tablet of Saturday last, edited by Dr. Bacon, says:—

The Whigs of this city, opposed to the nomination of Gen. Taylor, are using active measures to carry out their views in relation to a consolidation of their forces. It is expected that their plans will be laid before the public in a few days. It is understood that a large and enthusiastic meeting of the prominent actors in this opposition was held last evening, at which several addresses were delivered, strongly urging a decided expression of their preferences for Whig principles, as distinguished from the Taylor platform.

A gentleman from Poughkeepsie was in town last evening, who informed the writer that a meeting of the Whig Democrats of this city would be held in that place this evening to consider a consolidation shall be taken in the present crisis. The object of this gentleman's visit was to ascertain the feelings of the party here, and also to procure speakers from the city.

The Boston Traveller also says that a number of the friends of Harry of the West contemplate a demonstration in his favor in that meridian. These, we presume, are the remnants of the "principled" Whigs, who could not be broken to the "no-party" Taylor harness.

(35—The Yellow Fever has made its appearance on Staten Island, (near New York City). It was brought there in two vessels from New Orleans. The authorities of the City of New York have prohibited all intercourse between the Island and the City, and the Health Officer is confident in his opinion that the fell disease will be confined to the Island.

The Journal, we suppose, presumes that its readers have miserably short memories, or that they are to be gulled by any thing which is found in its columns. For example:—

On the 18th of August, we were present at our Congressional summary, that this territory has at last got a government. The bill for its organization has the WILMOT PROVISIO 17, and is the law of the land, having received the signature of the President. Mr. Polk sent a message with the signed bill to the House of Representatives, where it originated, and communicating his reasons for signing it, with this to us OUIOUS feature.—JOURNAL, Aug. 18th.

We do most daily deny that the Oregon bill contains the Wilmot Proviso.—JOURNAL, Sept. 1.

The really—to us Southern people—obnoxious Wilmot Proviso went for the exclusion of slavery from all the territories of the United States—a very different thing from the Proviso of the Oregon bill.—JOURNAL, Sept. 1st.

When the Journal shall have explained how what was the Wilmot Proviso on the 18th of August was not the Wilmot Proviso on the 1st of September, and how what was "OUIOUS" to us Southern people on the 18th of August, was a communicating of different things two weeks afterwards, we will by that time try to be prepared to offer something further for its consideration.

Chronicle, of Wednesday morning.

We shall undertake to "explain" the above to the satisfaction of every intelligent reader. To those who are not disposed to understand us, we would say that, for their opinion one way or the other, we care not a fig.

In speaking of the incorporation of the "Wilmot Proviso" into the Oregon bill that recently passed both Houses of Congress, and which received the signature of the President, we supposed that every man who knew any thing about the political affairs of the day, understood us as meaning the Wilmot Proviso, or rather its principles, as applied to the Oregon Territory. Surely all those papers that used the phrase in the same connection that we did on the 18th ultimo, cannot be supposed to mean the actual Wilmot Proviso as introduced by the Hon. David Wilmot, in the House of Representatives, on the 8th of August, 1846, in the shape of an amendment to the Two Million bill, which is in these words:—

"Provided, That as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the republic of Mexico by the United States, by virtue of any treaty which may be negotiated between them, and to the use by the Executive of the moneys herein appropriated, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted."

Now the above is, in so many words and letters, the famous Wilmot Proviso. Surely this is a very "different" thing from the "Proviso" in the Oregon bill, as that bill twice passed the House of Representatives in the 29th Congress, receiving each time the votes of Southern men of both political parties.

On the 4th of February, 1847, the Hon. Preston King, of New York, introduced the three million bill in the House of Representatives, the 2d section of which was in these words:—

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That there shall be no slavery nor involuntary servitude in any territory which shall hereafter be acquired by, or annexed to, the United States, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided, always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed out of the said territory to the person claiming his or her service or labor."

This was Mr. Preston King's "Wilmot Proviso," differing, it will be seen, essentially from the Simon pure of the previous session.

Now, then, what is the nature of the Proviso in the Oregon bill? The "Proviso," or as it was familiarly called, the "Wilmot Proviso," of that bill was this, "That the provisions of the ordinance of 1787 are hereby extended to the territory of Oregon."

Is this not a very "different" thing from the Wilmot Proviso? The "Wilmot Proviso" expressly prohibits the introduction of slavery into any territory that we might acquire from Mexico, and the Preston King "Proviso" went for keeping the institution out of any territory that might be hereafter acquired by any means, or from any source; whilst the 12th section of the Oregon Territorial bill only excludes it from that territory—all of which lies 53 degrees North of 36 30, the line of the